

**In the Claims**

1. (Currently amended) A method of handling a request from a browser for a web page, the request including a URL with a given specified TLD, that an end-user has entered entering the URL into the browser URL line, comprising the steps of:

- (a) determining whether the URL entered into the browser URL line matches defines a web page that exists for that specified TLD;
- (b) if [[it]] there is no match to a web page does not exist, then, instead of treating the URL as unresolvable, providing for a domain name server to automatically direct the browser to at least one web site and not to provide an error message;

characterised in that in which the specified TLD is a typographical error has been erroneously entered by the end-user as a ccTLD instead of a TLD selected from the set of .com and or a .net TLD[[s]].

2. (Currently amended) The method of Claim 1 in which the erroneous entry typographical error involves only one letter being accidentally omitted.

3. (Original) The method of Claim 2 in which the ccTLD is selected from the set “.cm”, “.om”, “.co”, “.ne” and “.et”.

4. (Currently amended) The method of Claim 1 in which the web site that the browser is directed to includes content that is specifically related to the meaning of the URL.

5. (Original) The method of Claim 1 in which the web site is a general web search site or portal.

6. (Original) The method of Claim 1 in which the web site is one of several potential web sites the browser could be directed to, with the actual web-site selected depending on the geographic location of the end-user.

7. (Original) The method of Claim 1 in which a database record is maintained of the traffic brought to the web site to enable traffic based revenue to be calculated.

8. (Original) The method of Claim 1 in which a database record is maintained of the click-through traffic from the web site to enable click-through based revenue to be calculated.

9. (Original) The method of Claim 1 in which the URL comprises a generic term.

10. (Currently amended) The method of Claim 1 in which a computer instruction is added to a DNS zone file to direct that if the requested domain name is not found in [[the]] a list of registered names in the DNS zone file, then [[the]] a unique identification number (IP) of a computer hosting the web site is returned to the end-user's computer.

11. (Currently amended) A Domain Name Server (DNS) that handles a request from a browser for a web page, the request including a URL with a given specified TLD, that an end-user has erroneously entered entering the URL, into the browser URL line as a ccTLD instead of a TLD selected from the set of .com [[and]] or .net TLD[[s]], the DNS being programmed [[to]]:

(a) to determine whether the URL entered into the browser URL line matches defines a web page that exists for that specified TLD;

(b) if [[it]] there is no match to a web page does not exist, then, instead of treating the URL as unresolvable, to automatically direct the browser to a web site and not provide an error message;

and in which the DNS server is a ccTLD DNS.

12. (Currently amended) The DNS of Claim 11 in which the erroneous TLD entry involves only one letter being accidentally omitted.

13. (Original) The DNS of Claim 11 in which the ccTLD is selected from the set “.cm”, “.om”, “.co”, “.ne” and “.et”.

14. (Currently amended) The DNS of Claim 11 in which the web site that the browser is directed to includes content that is specifically related to the meaning of the URL.

15. (Original) The DNS of Claim 11 in which the web site is a general web search site or portal.

16. (Original) The DNS of Claim 11 in which the web site is one of several potential web sites the browser could be directed to, with the actual web-site selected depending on the geographic location of the end-user.

17. (Original) The DNS of Claim 11 in which a database record is maintained of the traffic brought to the web site to enable traffic based revenue to be calculated.

18. (Original) The DNS of Claim 11 in which a database record is maintained of the click-through traffic from the web site to enable click-through based revenue to be calculated.

19. (Original) The DNS of Claim 11 in which the URL comprises a generic term.

20. (Original) The DNS of Claim 11 in which a computer instruction is added to a DNS zone file to direct that if the requested domain name is not found in the list of registered names in the DNS zone file, then the unique identification number (IP) of a computer hosting the web site is returned to the end-user's computer.